

# Mohave County Miner.

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NO. 1

## Purchasing Land Near Las Vegas.

A Las Vegas dispatch says: It has been known for several months that New York capitalists were quietly investigating this region and buying considerable property. Scientists and men of capital have been making frequent visits of investigation and inspection, but nothing of the significance of their actions has heretofore been allowed to become public. The statement is now made, backed by voluminous reports giving cold facts over the signatures of scientists of world renown, that, in the new camp, "Alunite," a duplicate of the famous Goldfield district has been discovered. This announcement is made as the result of months of patient investigation and the expenditure of a large amount of money.

The Hill Syndicate of New York is composed of men of wealth and high standing in the business world, associated with men of the highest standing in the field of scientific investigation. To them is due the credit for the organization of the Alunite Mining company and the results now achieved.

There are today three important localities in America in which gold is found associated with rare mineral, alunite. Nowhere has alunite been found in any quantity except associated with wonderfully rich gold ores.

The three localities referred to are Cripple Creek, Goldfield and Camp Alunite. Goldfield, in particular, opened a new book in the science of mineralogy. All the old traditions in mining were violated. Gold was found in fabulous quantities under conditions hitherto considered impossible. Science and learning were both at fault and the tenderfoot stumbled on the hidden treasure by accident. In the present case the history of the discovery is reversed. Scientists have known that in Cripple Creek and Goldfield the presence of alunite meant gold. The knowledge that alunite was present in the Railroad Pass district, attracted the attention of Prof. Robert T. Hill and the suspicion that the presence of this mineral meant rich ore is now proven a certainty.

In brief, the particular formation on which the Hill Syndicate people are now working is a duplicate of the Goldfield mining belt in every essential. The same peculiarities of formation and faultings and the alteration of the igneous rocks by the passage of superheated vapors from below, with the never failing presence of the mysterious alunite to mark the presence of gold, are here reproduced. Of yet more importance—the yellow gold is there. In greater richness than at Goldfield in its earlier stages, the surface workings at Camp Alunite show gold throughout a district of considerable extent.

As fast as men and money can do the work, shafts will be sunk in search of the richer ore bodies below. The rush to the new camp already beginning, and those realizing most clearly the significance of these operations prophesy that another of those magic cities which spring up in a night is already in embryo, requiring but publicity to give it life and activity.

## Greene-Cananea Production in August.

The output of the Greene-Cananea company for the month of August was 3,800,000 pounds of copper and 90,000 ounces of silver. The cost of producing the copper was very close to 10 cents per pound.

The present plant of the Greene-Cananea company has a capacity of 75,000,000 pounds of copper per annum and with a small additional expenditure the capacity could be increased to 100,000,000 pounds. The management has in view an ultimate output at the latter rate, and is confident that it has the ore to do it.

Although statements have been made that Greene-Cananea costs were under nine cents per pound, it can be stated positively that the Cole-Ryan interests will be well satisfied to maintain a cost of 10 cents. A very large amount of low grade ore must be treated and this of course, tends to keep up the cost per pound of copper.

The company is showing some re-

markable economies in the reverberatory department, where oil has supplanted high priced coal as fuel. It is well known that the reverberatory costs at the Washoe smelter cannot be equalled at any other plant in the country, but the Greene-Cananea people assert that although their reverberatories have been running only a very short time, the costs make a very favorable comparison with those at the Washoe plant.

Greene-Cananea is doing its work today with 1,000 less men in the mines and 500 men less in the smelter than prevailed under the management of Colonel Greene.

When the plant was recently started up there was on hand 2,500,000\$ in supplies and a cash balance of 1,000,000\$. Four furnaces are now in operation at the smelter and two more will be blown in very soon.—Phoenix Democrat.

## At the Arizona Fair.

It can be safely promised that the Fourth Annual Territorial Fair which will be held at Phoenix, November 9th to 14th, inclusive, will be the biggest and best fair ever held west of the Mississippi river. Much more general interest in Arizona's big show is being displayed by the people of the territory, giving promise of larger and more comprehensive exhibits from every one of the counties. In anticipation of the increase in the exhibits a much larger floor space will be provided by the Commissioners, and an addition to the grand stand will be erected, which will afford seating capacity for at least one thousand more people.

The amusement and entertainment feature of the forthcoming fair will be the most novel ever afforded the public in this section of the country. One of the biggest attractions and one which will undoubtedly attract many visitors from all sections of the southwest, will be the latest and most up-to-date Air Ship that can be secured. And it will be a real air ship; not a balloon, but a flying machine which will accommodate several passengers. The big aerial vehicle which will make daily flights soaring over the grounds and city and returning to the starting point on the grounds. An immense, big exhibition tent will be provided for the flying machine and visitors will be given the opportunity of inspecting at close quarters the most talked of invention in the world today.

The racing this year will also be one of the attractions. The purses for the harness races have been increased which assures the presence of a large field of the fastest horses in the country. The purses amount to 16,000\$, and include seven events for trotters and seven for pacers. There will also be the usual events for Arizona horses and for the runners, making altogether a speed program not to be excelled on the big tracks of the east.

Premiums in many of the departments have been increased, and the premium book, which will be issued in a few days, or any further information concerning the fair will be cheerfully furnished by R. A. Kirk, Secretary, Phoenix, Arizona.

## Immense Nuggets from Cobalt Mine.

Cobalt, Ont., Sept. 22.—Superintendent Jones at the Buffalo mine has now in his office two nuggets weighing 1,500 pounds, and 500 pounds, which were taken from the 80-foot level of No. 12 vein, where the vein runs under the superintendent's house. These nuggets are more than six inches in width, and carry 5,000 ounces of silver to the ton, it is stated. Nine drills and 130 men are working double shift, and the alterations and improvements to the plant and the buildings at the Buffalo are being completed. A new stone boiler house and a coal house have been erected. A 125 horse power boiler is already in place, and the two 80 horse power boilers will soon be set up. A 50 kilowatt motor will be installed to operate the pumps on Sasaganaga lake, and will supply the concentrator with water. The present pumping plant will be left there in case of emergency. No addition will be made at present to the 12-drill com-

pressor, as it is sufficient to supply air to the drills in use.

The Buffalo is the first to install a cyanide plant in Cobalt camp, and this will be set up in the new addition, which is being built at the north end of the mill building. New crushers, rollers and tables are being added to the concentrating plant, which will shortly have an increased capacity of 100 tons a day.

## A New Find Thought to Contain Telluride Ore.

John Coyle came in from Eldorado Wednesday bringing the first news of a new strike made by himself and L. J. Hall. A mine on top of the ground is the way Coyle describes his find, and in proof he displays numerous samples showing free gold. The scene of the discovery is some 18 miles north of Searchlight, or about two and one-half miles to the west of the Shandon Bells property. The location is in the last range of hills bordering on the dry lake which stretches off towards Las Vegas.

Coyle and Hall only located the ground five days ago. They were on a prospecting trip and came across the cropping late in the afternoon. Bright and early the following morning they got busy and took up five claims. For the length of the two claims, 3000 feet, the vein stands out boldly with a varying width of from three to ten feet.

The general formation is schist, the vein itself quartz-porphry. The ore is said to resemble closely that of the Wall street and to be entirely different from anything in its immediate neighborhood. The specimen pieces show streaks of gold lying along side of blackish cubes of metal. Until fire tests have been made it is a question what these cubes really are. The presumption is that they are iron, but several think them a form of telluride. The owners plan to drive a tunnel which will quickly determine the true value of their find.—Searchlight Bulletin.

## Nave Renders Mine Decision.

Among the decisions handed down by Judge Nave in Globe last week in the district court was a decision in the case of Porter vs. Wallace, which is of great interest to mine owners in this territory in that it construes the requirements of the federal and territorial law as to what work shall be deemed a sufficient annual expenditure upon or for the benefit of an unpatented mining claim to save the claim from forfeiture.

The federal statute on this subject is as follows: "On each claim located after the tenth day of May, 1872, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year."

At the trial of this case, the testimony was substantially as follows: That the plaintiff, George E. Porter had worked upon the two claims an average of eight hours a day for fifty-three days, besides furnishing supplies and material; that, during this time he had accomplished in actual sinking in a winze twelve to fourteen feet deep, six to nine feet.

It was contended by Wallace, who was a relocater, that the value of the labor, as shown by the actual number of feet of work accomplished, was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the statute, upon the theory that this work could be contracted to be performed for 10¢ to 12¢ a foot.

The plaintiff, on the other hand, contended that, under the adverse conditions, and for the reason that he was compelled to do all the work himself, he could not accomplish more than three or four inches a day, and that, having actually worked fifty-three days, and furnished the necessary supplies, he should be entitled to be allowed the value of his work measured by the time he was actually employed in performing the work—together with the cost of the necessary supplies.

The court, upon these facts, held that while the actual work accomplished should be considered in determining whether or not sufficient annual expenditure had been made to hold the claims, it was not the only method

of arriving at this determination; that the statute did not provide that the one hundred dollars' worth of labor to be performed or improvements made upon a claim during each year should be measured by the amount of labor performed in feet, but that, if one man working upon a mining claim labored a sufficient number of days, in good faith, for the purpose of performing his annual labor, to save the claim from forfeiture, he would be entitled to receive pay for his labor for the number of days actually consumed by him in its performance; that any other construction of the statute would work a gross injustice upon a single claim owner who had no means to employ assistance—this for the reason that it is a well known fact that two men working together in a shaft, or winze can perform three or four times the amount of work that one man, working alone, can perform in the same character of ground.

It must not be supposed from this decision that a claim owner can hold his claim from forfeiture by doing cursory work during a number of days the total of which at 3.50¢ or 4¢ a day would amount to 100¢, but the meaning of the decision is that, if the result of labor performed shows the good faith of the owner of the claim and his intention to comply with the statute, the value of the labor will be measured solely by the value per foot for which the work might be contracted to be performed, provided, that the work is performed in a manner which is beneficial to the claim and tends to its improvement.—Arizona Democrat.

## The Shaft Going Down.

The new machinery, including a big air compressor and station pump, has been installed at the Fumarole mine and is now in operation, and sinking has been resumed in the double compartment shaft. The pump is at work on the 500-foot level and is capable of handling a great deal more water than they have at present, in fact it is capable of handling the water to a depth of fully one thousand feet. In order that the new machinery will be capable of doing its work successfully as the shaft goes down, it will be necessary to install another big boiler, which will make three.

Several months ago sinking was stopped in the shaft and all the men put on drift and cross cut work for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the ore body on the 500-foot level. The drift on the vein has exposed the ore body a distance of 160 feet. Two cross-cuts have been run 45 feet each, without encountering the wall, all the work being in ore. From the drift a winze has been sunk to a depth of fifty feet

all in ore. At the bottom of this winze the ore is better than 75 in gold, while the entire ore body as now blocked out is better than 58. Should the ore body prove not more extensive than the present drift and cross-cuts show, with every 100 feet in depth, 1,000,000 tons of ore will be exposed.

The present plan is to sink to a depth of 200 feet more as rapidly as possible to ascertain more fully the extent of the ore body. It is not the intention of the company to mine a great deal of ore until they get their reduction works in operation. It is believed that operations on the erection of mills will be commenced within the next two or three months.

The company has been operating only about eleven months and yet they have done more than 1,000 feet of work, all solidly timbered, erected modern machinery for the handling of the work, built houses, and in fact done everything necessary for the development of a great mine. Even the most skeptical admit that the company has worked wonders and that now they are being fully rewarded through the development of large ore bodies.—Safford Guardian.

## Big Placer Plans Along Colorado River.

A Yuma dispatch says: Dr. H. V. Clymer and his associates in the Imperial Placer Mining Company expect to commence prospect work next week on their placer ground. They have recently located forty-six placer claims, covering a strip of country from one-half to one mile wide and extending from Pot Holes to Picacho, a distance of twenty and one-quarter miles.

Their theory is that this ground was formerly the bed of the Colorado river, and that consequently the dirt with which it is now filled is rich in placer gold. This supposed old channel runs between a slate porphyry formation and a granite dyke. For years and years placer miners have found much wealth in the sands both at Pot Holes and at Picacho. The company proposes to sink a 300-foot shaft a few miles from Pot Holes to determine to a certainty that this wash is an old river bed. That determined, they are confident that it cannot be otherwise than that they have ground of wonderful richness. Should their test prove that it is not the former river channel, their work is done and their dream of gold is no more.

Almost everyone has witnessed a fireworks display of some kind, but the exhibition to be given at the fair promises to excel in beauty and magnificence anything of the kind ever before attempted in the west. Wilson, the wizard of the fireworks world, will prepare and personally superintend the firing, and the program included more than fifty numbers.

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